He went with Sarazen to Briarcliff in 1922 and both quit to take over the pro shop at Fresh Meadow in 1925 when Benjamin J. Ribman and a group of Brooklynites founded the club in the wilds of Flushing.

Associated with Al in the pro shop at Fresh Meadow are his brothers, Henry and Floyd, both of whom incidentally, succeeded him at Mill River.

Before the Ciuci regime at old Lakeville, prominent pros have been in attendance. MacDonald Smith was the first pro at Lakeville, then came Sarazen, Charlie Lacey, Jimmy Hines and Spencer Murphy, the latter during the Glen Oaks stay at Lakeville.

In addition to Arenson, the officers of Fresh Meadow are: Samuel R. Parnes, VP; Alvin S. Rosenson, sec.; Samuel S. Strisik, treas., and Emil N. Baar, chairman of the board. Ribman, first president, is a member of the board along with Harry Zaitz and Sol Sussman. John Frumes is responsible in a large measure for the improvements in the vicinity of the pool.

Tests conducted during the past two years by Dow Chemical agronomist Keith Barrons showed that the application of three pints per acre of Esteron 44 gave excellent weed control when applied while mowing. Doing the two jobs simultaneously gave three distinct advantages over doing them separately:
1. Total costs are reduced. The only application cost for spraying involves the little time required to fill the spray tank, the overhead on equipment and the spray material. Incidentally, equipment is not costly since many of the low volume rigs now being sold for farms may be used. A power take-off or a pump engine unit may be used.

2. One can see the sprayed area. This eliminates the streaks which sometimes occur when one relies on wheel marks or guessing. Or it eliminates the cost of excessive overlapping.

3. Spraying can be limited to weedy areas only if desired. After one successful treatment, reinestation is usually spotty, often bad only in moist spots. The driver can open the spray valve as he approaches a weedy spot, shut it off after he passes it.

Much has been learned about spraying in the past two seasons that should lead to more consistent results. While very low gallonages give good weed control, Mr. Barrons points out that at least 10 to 15 gals. of water per acre should be used since the extremely small orifice nozzles used for lower volumes may require frequent cleaning especially if the water itself contains any particles of dirt or other foreign matter.

In Michigan, June sprayings gave an excellent kill — but dandelions had already bloomed. May sprayings controlled dandelions and gave reasonably good results. In 1947 the first three weeks of September proved ideal, but in 1948, fairways in test areas were too dry at this time for good results. The biggest disadvantage of early season treatment is that the spaces opened up give crabgrass a better chance to grow.

Barrons found that hard-to-kill chicweed could be controlled by two applications of Esteron 44 at three pints per acre, applications about three weeks apart. Best results were obtained when the first application was made in May, the second in June. He also found that white clover is more sensitive to Esteron 245. If eradication is desired, he recommends the application of two to three pints of Esteron 245 per acre shortly before the clover begins to flower.